

weeks afterwards, in reviewing that debate, and alluding to the ungenerous surprise attempted by the Federal speakers, says: "At last my gallant friend from North Carolina (Mr. Brown) came to my assistance, and so heavy a fire did he open upon the enemy, that I felt able to maintain the contest without yielding a single inch."

Immediately on his return from Washington, he visited the counties of Stokes and Surry, by invitation, and addressed large popular assemblies in both counties. At Mount Airy, in Surry county, he encountered Governor MOREHEAD in a discussion, which commenced early in the day and did not close till near nine at night. The August elections came on, and our candidates were defeated, and the State carried by the Whigs. Did Col. Brown's exertions cease with that defeat? On the contrary, the writer knows that he felt committed, not merely for the sake of the cause, but he felt committed from the Federal leaders before the people, regardless of personal consequences. To this end, he repaired on the first suitable occasion to Hillsborough during Orange Court, well known for the ability of its Federal speakers, when Col. Brown was called upon by some of his friends, and they proposed a Democratic Meeting for him to address them; he expressed his preference for a meeting at which both parties should be present. At this meeting he met Mr. MANGUM in a discussion which lasted nearly two days, and his efforts on that occasion were such as to call forth the highest compliments from his political opponents.

He afterwards attended at a distance of near two hundred miles from his residence, the great popular meeting at King's Mountain, and from thence went into the popular whig counties of Rutherford, Burke and Iredell, in each of which he addressed public meetings, and afterwards continued his efforts in other counties, until near the Presidential election. If any other gentleman after the August elections, and when the cause was to be fought for, for the sake of the cause, performed greater services or made greater efforts, the writer is ignorant of it. Nor did Col. Brown's services commence with the campaign of 1840—but he fought always in the front rank of that gigantic struggle with the Bank of the United States till its termination.

These remarks are made with no intention of doing injustice to any one, but simply for the purpose of doing justice to Col. Brown.

JUSTICE.

For the North Carolina Standard.

SIR: The approaching session of the Legislature of this State will be an important one in many respects, as objects which will affect our political character for years will be acted upon; and perhaps the most interest will be excited by the selection of the Democratic party for United States Senator. The names of HENRY BROWN, STRANGE and SAUNDERS have been presented as candidates, by their numerous friends, and their claims and distinguished services fully set forth in the different Republican papers of the State. They are names of which the "Old North State" may justly be proud; and either of them would do honor to any station; and, no doubt, there exists a disposition, on the part of the party, to acquiesce in the decision of the Legislature, whomever they may select. The object of this communication, so far from deprecating the choice that may be made from the above-mentioned names, or throwing any impediment in the way of selection, intends only to add another one to the splendid galaxy of intellect already presented—THOMAS H. HALL, of Edgecombe, well known to the Democracy of North Carolina as the firm and decided champion of equal rights and privileges, and the determined enemy of whiggery in all its forms. The friend and colleague of the immortal and illustrious MACON, he stands as a connecting link between the past and the present. His ardent attachment to Democratic principles has grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength; and his history is that of a long life thus far spent in the service of his country, by sustaining pure and unalloyed the cardinal tenets of the Republican creed. He is therefore presented to the consideration of the members of the coming Legislature as an able exponent and a fair representative of their principles. Edgecombe principles and Democracy have long been synonymous; and here people have always placed the most unlimited confidence in Dr. HALL; and the whole population of the county are witnesses to his untiring devotion to those principles. Edgecombe has never asked any thing, but that the integrity of her principles should be sustained; and in the darkest hours of the party, a clear and vivid light has radiated from her borders; she has been the nucleus around which, in days of disaster and peril, the party have concentrated and rallied; and no one has labored more to keep her principles pure and uncontaminated, than Dr. HALL. His unwavering course, his stern, uncompromising devotion to Democratic principles, together with his uniform consistency, eminently entitle his name to the favorable consideration of the Democratic party in the Legislature.

CIVIS OF N. CAROLINA.

Mr. LORING: Permit me to bring to the notice of the members elect to the House of Commons, the name of Col. KEDAR RAIFORD, of Wayne county, as a suitable gentleman for the appointment of Principal Door-keeper of the Commons. Those unacquainted with Col. RAIFORD may be well assured that his principles are purely Democratic; and never having held any office whatever, nor never asked for any appointment, though well qualified for any office, it seems that if any man has claims upon the Democratic party for untiring industry in the cause of sound Republican principles, Col. RAIFORD is the man.

#### THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

[From the address of the democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature, to their constituents, Sept. 1842.]

The whigs took possession of the national government in March, 1841, with resources of revenue amounting to \$24,723,473. They had promised the people to carry on the government with 13 millions a year. They found no debt left by Mr. Van Buren's administration, but \$4,500,000 of Treasury notes outstanding. Every demand on the Treasury, up to the close of that administration, had been promptly met and discharged. At an extra session in July, 1841, Mr. Evans of Maine, chairman of the whig committee of finance, admitted in the Senate that the charge of a forty million debt against the late administration was "a mere phantasm, a humbug," and in the House, July 30th, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, declared that "the belief of the mass of appropriations under that administration (Mr. Van Buren's) was necessary, and that there was no extravagance!"

These were the well balanced books which the democratic Secretary of the Treasury put into the hands of his whig successors. How stand the "new books" which they boasted they would open? Instead of the promised 13 millions, the Secretary of the Treasury reports that the expenditures from March, 1841, to March, 1842, have been \$33,236,403 47, including seven millions of treasury notes; and this, too, when the Florida war (as they say) ended, and the revolutionary widows deprived of their pensions! Mr. Clay has claimed 24 millions as necessary for the annual expenses for permanent and ordinary purposes, for which purposes Mr. Van Buren's administration required but \$13,525,800; and the estimates for 1842 demand \$32,791,000 as indispensable, and thus demonstrate that the whigs cannot carry on their government short of thirty millions of dollars! In addition to this exhibit, there are some nine millions of treasury notes afloat, and a loan of 12 millions, making a debt beyond income of 26 millions.

lions, and deficit in means to meet immediate demands on the treasury of \$3,251,000.

Thus, then, stands the account. The whigs took the old books, with a balance in March, 1841, of \$6,203,000, and an estimate for all necessary appropriations for that year of \$19,250,000. In one year, on the following March, they had added to the six millions outstanding the additional debt of \$14,475,000. At the extra session they appropriated over five millions, and at the long session over 24 millions, making, instead of 19 millions, about 30 millions for these two sessions alone. And in this dilapidated condition of the finances, with an anticipated revenue from customs of not much over 12 millions, they had resolved to plunder the treasury of the proceeds of the public lands for distribution to the speculators in State stocks, while they were trying to prevent the President from collecting any revenue at all, and providing no means to meet these enormous expenditures but the very treasury notes which they denounced under the former administrations, and six per cent. loans which the ruined credit of the United States could not get negotiated.

A single fact will show the mortifying condition to which the public faith and credit have been reduced by a whig administration. The authorities of the city of Hamburg, which was nearly destroyed by fire, have recently negotiated a loan of 30 millions of crowns, at 3-1/2 per cent.; while the whig government of the United States, with all her vast resources, has been unsuccessfully huckstering, in all the money markets of the world, to raise a loan of 12 millions at an interest of 6 per cent.

In 18 months the whigs have expended twenty-four millions more than the receipts, increased the expenses of their first year over those of 1840, the sum of \$8,217,881, and created a national debt of \$26,439,000; and to this they would have added \$22,000,000 more, had not President Tyler vetoed their Bank.

And in the midst of this prostration of public credit, and national honor, a whig Congress has wasted more than eight months in wretched bickerings, and contrivances to "head the President," in their iniquitous project to plunder a bankrupt treasury of three millions of its revenue, derived from the public lands.

From the Globe.

#### LORD PONSONBY'S LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Our readers generally will understand that Lord PONSONBY (or was) the representative of England at the Sublime Porte, and that Lord PALMERSTON was lately Secretary of Foreign Affairs. While in that station, pursuant to the policy of the British Government, of intermeddling with the domestic institutions of other nations, the Secretary instructed the minister to propose to the Ottoman Secretary the abolition of that system of white slavery which has subsisted throughout all the East since the days of the patriarchs. The minister, as in duty bound, obeyed his instructions—with what effect, appears from a letter which he wrote to Lord PALMERSTON, lately published in some of the British papers, from which we extract the following:

"My Lord: I have paid the greatest attention to your Lordship's several instructions on the subject of slavery in Turkey, with the hope of arriving at some result that would afford a chance of obtaining in any degree, the object your Lordship so earnestly desires to accomplish. I have mentioned the subject, and I have been heard with astonishment, accompanied with a smile at a proposition for destroying an institution closely interwoven with the frame of society in this country, and intimately connected with the habits, and even the religion, of all classes of the people, from the Sultan down to the lowest peasant."

"I think that all attempts to effect your Lordship's purpose will fail, and I fear they might give offence if urged with importunity. I was asked, 'What would the English Government think of the Sublime Porte, if it were to call upon the Sovereign of England, and the people of England, to alter the fundamental law of this country, and change its domestic habits and customs, in order to please the Turks?'"

"I could perceive, in spite of the good-humored politeness with which this question was asked, that there was something like wounded feelings in the speaker. The Turks may believe us to be their superiors in science, in arts, and in arms; but they are far from thinking our wisdom or our morality greater than their own."

"I have the honor to be, &c."

"PONSONBY."

There is something irresistibly ludicrous in this brief and frank statement of his Lordship; and its application to the course of England towards this country must strike every reader. The institution of slavery is equally "interwoven with the frame of society" in this country; equally "intimately connected with its laws, habits, and customs;" and equally a part of the "fundamental laws of the country." Yet we are called upon by the fanatics of England, and that ministry, which is in some measure dependent on them for its existence, to do precisely what even the gravity of the Turk could not think of without laughing; and, what is more, we are stigmatized by that philanthropic and abusive nation with every epithet of obloquy, because we decline this modest proposition.

One cannot, on this occasion, forbear reverting to the posture in which the Government of the United States is placed by the article in the famous treaty of Mr. Webster, which stipulates that our foreign ministers shall in future be instructed to do precisely what has placed my Lords Palmerston and Ponsonby, in such a ludicrous position. We will suppose that Commodore Porter, our representative at the Sublime Porte, should, in obedience to his instructions, and in conformity with the said treaty, propose to the Turkish minister the abolition of that system which is so obnoxious to England everywhere, except in her own Eastern possessions: would not the grave old Musselman stroke his beard, and laugh outright at the proposition? And may we not imagine something like the following answer: "Mashallah! may you live a thousand years, and your shadow never be less. You have three or four millions of slaves in your country; the institution is interwoven with your frame of society, your customs, and fundamental laws; and a large portion of your property consists, I am told, in slaves. Mashallah! you Christians of the New World are a singular race. You live in glass houses, and yet throw stones at other people."

A TRUE TEST.—Nothing, says a late writer, so wide a mark between a vulgar and noble soul as the reverential love of womankind. A man who is always sneering at woman, is generally a coarse profligate or a bigot.

A NICE YOUNG LADY.—A young lady in Memphis, Tenn., criticising gentleman's modes of dress and fashions, says:—"Moustaches are never worn by men of ordinary sense. Foppish fellows alone carry canes. Rings, chains, and breastpins of gold, never yet captivated a woman of common intellect. Gentlemen who exhibit on their hair evidence of much labor at the toilet, are not held in high estimation by the reflecting portion of the female sex." That's a sensible girl.

#### CHANGE IN LIFE—A TOUCHING CASE.

Scarcely a day goes by that we do not hear of some painful case of misfortune, of some family reduced to indigence and want, by the recent depreciation in stocks, and the many vicissitudes in money and trade, by which our country has been characterized during the last three or four years. A touching instance passed under our notice a little while ago: that of a mother, two daughters, and a little boy, who five years before had been left a fortune of \$30,000. It had dwindled into nothing, comparatively speaking, not enough, indeed, to afford the common necessities of life to a family that had been brought up with great care, and whose members were unused to the harsh struggles to which the thousands are subject who are compelled to earn their daily subsistence by their daily labor. One of the daughters was sinking under the storm, while the other was endeavoring to get up a small school; the little boy being compelled to work in a printing office at \$1 50 per week. Fortunately, their case was made known to some benevolent individuals, and they are now comparatively comfortable. But the suffering and distress which families of this kind experience, being unused to the severe conflicts of the world, and unwilling to expose their condition to the observation of the multitude, can scarcely be conceived by those who have not had opportunities of ascertaining the realities. Cases of this description show the necessity, even on the part of the affluent, of educating their children with a view to the possibility of misfortune, and in a manner to enable them to struggle for themselves, in the event of pecuniary disaster, bankruptcy, and ruin in the head of the family. Perhaps nothing could more forcibly convey to the mind the numerous changes and immense losses that have taken place in this country within a few years, than a list of the present prices of stocks or securities, as compared with the par prices which most of them commanded a few years ago. We annex a few specimens only:

	Present prices.	Par.
Bank of the United States, 1-1/2	2-1/2	100
Girard, 1-1/2	2	50
Bank of Pennsylvania, 50	60	400
Vicksburg, 1-1/2	1-1/2	100
Lehigh Coal Company, 1	5	50
Schuykill Navigation Company, 1	4	50
Schuykill Navigation Company, 28	50	
Pennsylvania State fires, 45	100	
Bank of North America, 160	165	400

When the ruinous depreciation of the foregoing, as well as of many other stocks, is considered, also, that many of them were bought by widows, trustees, and heads of families, at par or higher, as permanent investments, and under a belief that they were perfectly secure—the frightful changes in fortune may readily be imagined. A gentleman informed us no later than yesterday, that the firm with which he was connected owned, in stocks, what had cost them \$140,000; and that, during the last year, their gross dividends did not amount to \$300. But we trust we have seen the worst. Gradually, we hope and believe, that affairs will mend, and the country rise once more into life, cheerfulness, and prosperity.

#### THE HEAD AND THE HEART.

"Please, my lady, buy a nosegay, or bestow a trifle," was the address of a pale, emaciated looking woman, holding a few withered flowers in her hand, to a lady who sat on the bench at Brighton, watching the blue waves of the receding tide. "I have no halfpenny, my good woman," said the lady, looking up from the novel she was perusing, with a careless gaze; "if I had, I would give them to you." "I am a poor widow, with three helpless children depending on me; would you bestow a small trifle to help us on our way?" "I have told you I have no halfpenny," reiterated the lady, somewhat pettishly. "Really," she added, "this is worse than the streets of London; they should have a police on the shore, to prevent such annoyance," were the thoughtless dictates of the head. "Mamma," said a blue-eyed boy who was lying on the beach at the lady's feet, flinging pebbles into the sea, "I wish you had a penny, for the poor woman does look hungry, and you know we are going to have a nice dinner, and you have promised me a glass of wine." The heart of the lady answered the appeal of her child; and with a blush of shame crimsoning her cheek at the tacit reproach his artless words conveyed, she opened her reticule, placed half-a-crown in his tiny hands, and, in another moment, the boy was bounding along the sands on his errand of mercy. In a few seconds he returned, his eyes sparkling with delight, and his countenance glowing with health and beauty. "Oh! mamma, the poor woman was so thankful; she wanted to turn back, but I would not let her; and she said, 'God bless the noble lady, and you, too, my pretty lamb; my children will now have bread for these two days, and we shall go on our way rejoicing.'" The eyes of the lady glistened as she heard the recital of her child; and her heart told her that its dictates bestowed a pleasure the cold reasoning of the head could never bestow.

From the Providence (R. I.) New Age.

A DELIGHTFUL SPECTACLE. While passing through Walker street, a few days since, our eyes were attracted to a group of young ladies, standing near the door of a dwelling, by one of whom we were recognised, addressed and invited into the house. On entering the sitting room we found it filled with young ladies, from ten to fifteen years of age, all busily employed with their needles in making articles for ornament and use, to be offered at some future fair for raising a charitable fund to relieve the sufferings of imprisoned and proscribed suffrage men. They had assembled to organize a society, that their charitable intentions might have a more beneficial effect, than they could by individual efforts; and we had the pleasure of witnessing the election of their president, which, was done by a hand vote and with perfect unanimity. Two candidates had been put in nomination for that office, by different females, and one of them immediately declined, and when the other would have followed her example, she was told by various voices, that as she was the oldest present, she must not refuse, and she was soon silenced by the unanimous vote of the meeting.

It was a pleasing sight to see how animated and zealous these young ladies were in prosecuting their charitable designs, and with how much prudence and foresight they were making provisions to secure the greatest product to their labors of love, that it might do the greatest good to the greatest number. Their example will doubtless be followed by others in this city, and in other parts of the State; and if such societies are conducted with as much prudence as we have reason to hope this will be, they will be the means of alleviating much of the misery occasioned by the relentless persecution of the enemies of the people's rights.

A young lady being at confession one day, after confessing crimes without apparent reserve, was asked her age. "Indeed, sir," she replied, "I hope that is not a sin, is it?"

#### THE LATE DR. MCPHEETERS.

The funeral of this truly excellent man, took place on Wednesday last, and we have never witnessed, in this community, a more imposing manifestation of public sympathy and regret. The stores of the City were closed, and the quiet of the Sabbath seemed to pervade the streets. The body was removed from his late residence to the Presbyterian Church, which was hung in deep mourning, through every part of its capacious interior. So large a congregation, was, probably, never before assembled in this City, it being estimated that there were one thousand persons present, including those in the galleries. A highly appropriate and touching Discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Lacy, the esteemed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this City, in which he delineated with all the feeling of affection, but with all the fidelity of truth, the enviable character of the deceased Patriarch. It was, indeed, a heart-felt tribute, eminently due, and eloquently and judiciously paid, to which every heart in that vast auditory responded with visible emotion.

Register.

FEMALE HEROISM.—Mrs. John Gates, of Wardsboro, Vt., the mother and step mother of six or seven children, while sitting at her window some weeks since, confined to the house by her delicate situation, saw one of her step children, a lad 8 years old, drop from a bridge near the house, by the tipping of a plank into the water, a pond of some 10 or 12 feet deep. She waited not for help, and hardly calling for assistance, hurried precipitately to the water's edge and plunged in to snatch her boy from a watery grave. As he rose to the surface, she clasped him, and both sunk together. On rising again, the mother found herself obliged to let go her charge and cling to a log for her own safety—holding here by her chin, she anxiously awaited the third and last return of her precious treasure. Fortunately he rose with her in her reach, and she grasped and held him fast. At this moment assistance arrived, and by means of a pole and ropes, both were rescued. With some difficulty the boy was revived, but he has recovered. Mrs. Gates, we are happy to say, suffered no serious consequences from her perilous adventure.

JUDICIAL COMPLIMENT.—Judge Marshall, of England, in sentencing a man for stealing patterns of printed goods, said, in conclusion, "You meant, as you state, to take them to America; in my opinion, the most rascally nation in the world—for they don't pay my dividends."

The Rev. C. M. F. DEEMS, of the North Carolina Annual Conference, has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of N. C. and will, we understand, enter upon the duties of the station about the first of January next.

USE OF TOBACCO.—There are two cases stated in Silliman's Journal, in which two individuals swallowed arsenic through mistake, and were both perfectly relieved by taking the juice of yew berries freely. Tobacco is said to be the best neutralizer of arsenic.

OLD MAIDS VS. YOUNG MAIDS.—Say what you will of old maids, their love is generally more strong and sincere than that of the young—milk-and-water creatures, whose hearts vibrate between the joys of wedlock and the dissipations of the ball room. Until the young heart of woman is capable of settling firmly and exclusively on one object, her love is like a May shower, which makes rainbows, but fills no cisterns.

AN AFFLICTING CALAMITY.—An interesting and promising young man, named Romulus W. Nichols, aged about 17 years, (only son of Mrs. Almira Nichols, of Gaines, Orleans county,) came to his death under very painful circumstances, on Friday last at that place. He went to the woods, near the village, in the afternoon, with one or two other individuals, for the purpose of hunting. On climbing a fence, his gun accidentally went off, and its contents of shot were discharged into his heart! He sprang from the fence, and one of his companions, who was a few rods in rear of him, hearing the report of the gun, came up, supposing he had fired at game, and found the young man a corpse! This is a sad bereavement—an irreparable loss to his widow and widowed mother.

Rock Herald.

Married, In Wayne county, on the 8th ult., by C. H. Brogden, Esq., Mr. David E. Grantham to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Alfred King. Also, on the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. Cornelius Overman to Miss Charita Overman. All of Wayne.

#### Died,

At his father's, in Granville county, on the 3d of November, Mr. Benjamin G. Jones, lately of this city, in the 28th year of his age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the triumph of faith. The friends of the deceased believe, such was the kindness of his deportment to all, that he had not a single enemy on earth.

At Wake Forest College, on Monday morning, 7th instant, after a brief illness, Mr. James E. Longhouse, of Pitt county, aged 21 years and 7 days. But a few days since did the lamented deceased, buoyed with hope and animation, mingle among us—participate in the same scenes of pleasure and improvement, and share in the same pursuits. But now, he is no more. His radiant spirit, freed from its fettered dust, has winged its way to another and brighter world. No more can his fond countenance cast a friendly glance upon that countenance, once bright with life and intelligence, or grasp the hand of him who fondly cherished their respect. Nothing is left us but the melancholy recollection of what he was, and the bright anticipation of what he would have been. Even does it now afford me a melancholy pleasure to recall those happy meetings, where the innocent enjoyment of youthful pleasure became expanded into the more noble warmth of social virtues—where the young and ardent heart opened its hidden secrets, and communicated its generous purpose—where the rainbow of promise was spread in all its beauty before us—and our whole lives seemed o'er-canopied with one rich, harmonious and prosperous future. Seldom has a flower of brighter promise been smitten with decay. Mr. Longhouse was the youngest son of aged and religious parents, now residing in Pitt county. Early having imbibed those moral and religious sentiments which it is a father's pride and a mother's fondness to inculcate, he grew for a moment stricken from that path of moral rectitude and high-bearing which brightened with parental example. To the kind impulses of a generous nature, he added those rare qualities of mind and character which endeared him to all his associates and companions. His every action displayed the pure instinct of a gentleman. His heart was the home of the kindest sympathies and most generous impulses, and never did it fail to throbb in unison with every high and ennobling sentiment. To these happy traits in his character, he added the guiding influence of a high moral taste and a superior mind. He combined in an eminent degree those moral and intellectual qualities, which in their full development would have honored the institution with which he was connected, and also the literature of the country. Naturally gifted with superior endowments, he never ceased his efforts to improve them by cultivating habits of industry and perseverance which always attain high scholarship and profound learning. His great energy, force, and decision of character, was proved with all. He constantly felt the youthfulness of his studious mind with the lessons and experience of history. He treasured the knowledge of past ages—pondered over the theories and speculations of the wisest philosophers and statesmen—held, through the medium of books, all converse with the illustrious dead, and, as if by a touch of the resurrection, he gathered them to his companionship and instruction. But his great love of letters begot an assiduity too intense for his constitution:

#### NOTICE.

Will be sold at the Court House in Kennesaw, on the 3d Monday in December next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1838, 1839, 1840 and 1841, and cost for advertising.

No. of Acres.	Persons Names.	Where Situated.	Years Due.	Amount of Tax.
500	Ben Best	Warsaw District	1838	\$8 60
50	Willis Bishop	Lime Stone District	1838 '39 '40 '41	5 60
300	E. Edwards for A. Edwards	do do do	1838 '39 '40 '41	2 60
50	Elizabeth Batts	C. Creek District	1838 '39 '40 '41	1 50
225	Martin Manning	do do do	1838 '39 '40 '41	6 75
93	Elizabeth Padgett	do do do	1838 '39 '40 '41	1 58
581	John Bradshaw	I. Creek District	1838 '39 '40 '41	4 93
412	John McCann Jr.	do do do	1838 '39 '40 '41	10 37
132	William Teachy	C. Creek District	1838 '39 '40 '41	7 22
63	Bryan Evans	K. Groves District	1838 '39 '40 '41	5 22
642	John Linton	do do do	1838 '39 '40 '41	9 67
800	Lewis Brock, Estate	L. Stone District	1839	8 20
47	Marlin Samner	do do do	1839 '40	2 50
142	William Cottle	do do do	1839 '40 '41	2 96
50	Lewis Batts	do do do	1839	1 40
150	Elix Brown	do do do	1840 '41	2 57
300	Howel Brown	do do do	1840 '41	2 20
312	Isam Louier	do do do	1840 '41	7 25
1750	Sampson Pearce	do do do	1840 '41	6 66
1019	Alfred Ward	E. Fish District	1839 '40 '41	21 60
690	Sarah Marshall	do do do	1840 '41	7 11
756	Thomas Carter	I. Creek District	1840 '41	3 22
125	Benjamin Fussell	do do do	1840	3 98
150	James Whitman Jr.	do do do	1840 '41	2 12
240	James Whitman Jr.	do do do	1840 '41	6 66
150	Joseph Sells	K. Groves District	1838 '39 '40 '41	4 66
330	Needham Bryant	do do do	1840 '41	3 26
150	John Stricklin	do do do	1840 '41	3 26
800	Jacob Wells	do do do	1841	8 65
347	John Swinson	W. Village District	1840 '41	29 92
411	Setchell Conley	do do do	1840 '41	19 38
215	Henry Grady	Groves District	1840 '41	3 86
841	William Grady	Albertsons District	1840 '41	14 72
500	Bryant W. Grady	do do do	1840 '41	10 39
128	Outlaw Grady	do do do	1840 '41	4 70
955	Elijah Bizzell	W. Grape District	1840 '41	9 65
600	William L. Koneguy	do do do	1840 '41	27 64
200	William Jones	Smiths District	1840 '41	2 57
1200	Zachary Smith Jr.	do do do	1840 '41	9 25
315	Zachary Smith Jr.	do do do	1840 '41	2 35
175	John Anders	Lime Stone	1840 '41	4 00
164	Whitwell H. Anders	do do do	1840 '41	0 27
100	Jordan Bowin	do do do	1840 '41	1 43
126	Willis Pickett	do do do	1840 '41	1 55
691	James Maxwell	Court House	1840 '41	8 65
630	George Smith	Smiths District	1840 '41	9 92

November 16, 1842. (Pr. adv. \$17 50)

"He wend'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart."

The cauter-worm of a pulmonary disease never ceased its depredations, until he fell a victim to its ravages. Almost had the glances of pride and tears of joy of fond and doting parents rested upon the brow of their returning son, and welcomed him beneath their roof to spend his accustomed vacation, when the unrelenting hand of Death tore him from their fond embrace, and laid him in silent and mysterious repose. No more will his father or mother look upon his face—no more will the home and scenes of his boyhood brighten at his approach, nor his early friends and companions rejoice at his coming; but all their endeavored associations of youthful love, friendship, sports and gambols, will mingle with melancholy the gloomy scenes of their heaving bosoms. Around the brightest of his promises, has Death drawn the sable drapery of the tomb.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted unanimously, by the Students, immediately after his death:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensations of His Providence, to take from us, by the hand of Death, our very esteemed companion and beloved fellow-student, Mr. James E. Longhouse; And whereas, we cherish the highest regard for his amiable and distinguished virtues, his high moral worth, his intelligence, constantly and nobly increasing by superior mental strength, attended with a most laudable industry and energy of intellect; Therefore,

1. Resolved, That as a tribute of due and merited respect for the virtues of our deceased friend, we will march in solemn procession with the corpse to the grave.

2. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to superintend the funeral services.

3. Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning, for sixty days.

4. Resolved, That a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions be sent to The North Carolina Standard for publication, with a request that the "Washington Whig" and "Washington Republican" shall copy.

The committee appointed to superintend the funeral services, reported that the funeral sermon would be preached at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. Samuel Wait—Order of procession as follows: 1. The corpse. 2. The relatives of the deceased. 3. Students. 4. Faculty and their families. 5. Citizens of the place. 6. Visitors.

GRAND LODGE.—The annual Communication of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of N. C., will be held at their MASONS HALL, in the city of Raleigh, on the first Monday in December, the 5th day of said month—at 3 o'clock P. M.

Those who have been delinquent for three years, and upwards, are informed (by authority of the G. M. and G. M. G.) that they will be struck from the List of Lodges, unless they make returns at this Communication.

Nov. 16, 1842. W. M. HARRISON, Sec'y.

THE REGISTER will copy until the meeting.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons wanting LINSEED OIL or FLOUR by the Barrel or Load, will write to the subscriber at Enloe Mills, Orange County.

Nov. 16, 1842. THOS. W. HOLDSB.

#### NOTICE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th of December next, I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, under the directions and provisions of the last Will and Testament of ALLEN W. DAVIS, deceased, the tract of land on which he resided, adjoining the lands of James D. Newsum and Samuel Allison, near the Falls of Reuse, containing Eight hundred and thirty seven acres. The land will be divided and sold in two parcels to suit purchasers